

104 Dual Thrust Rocket Motors (DTRM), with MK 750 DTRM shipping containers; other component parts and spares; U.S. Government and contractor engineering; and technical and logistics support services. The total estimated MDE value will increase to \$140 million. The total estimated case value will increase to \$165 million.

(iv) Significance: The proposed sale will allow Denmark to operationally sustain already purchased SM-2 Block IIIA missiles.

(v) Justification: This sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO ally, which is an important partner for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: SM-2 serves as the U.S. Navy's primary all-weather, ship launched medium range (MR) surface-to-air air defense weapon and is an integral part of the AEGIS Weapon System (AWS) aboard Ticonderoga-class cruisers and Arleigh Burke-class destroyers, and is launched (primarily) from the MK 41 Vertical Launch System (VLS). SM-2 uses tail steering controls and a solid fuel rocket motor for propulsion and maneuverability, an inertial midcourse guidance capable of receiving midcourse command updates from the shipboard fire control system, an electronic countermeasures-resistant monopulse receiver for semi-active radar terminal guidance/homing, and directional warhead blast fragmentation warhead that directs high velocity warhead fragments in the direction of the target. SM-2 is able to engage high-speed maneuvering and low altitude threats, chasing threats closer to the water's surface and defending against anti-ship missiles and aircraft out to 90 nautical miles. The Guidance Section handles the information and link processing that delivers the missile to its target, and TDD detects the target and activates the warhead fuze, leading to warhead detonation.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: January 21, 2022.

#### REMEMBERING COMMANDER KRISTIN DRISCOLL

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I honor the memory and steadfast service of CDR Kristin Driscoll, a beloved mother, wife, daughter, sister, and Active-Duty Coast Guard Officer.

To use a maritime metaphor from Lord Alfred Tennyson, Commander Driscoll "crossed the bar" on October 26, 2021, following a brave battle with a brain tumor. Kristin underwent brain surgery on November 13, 2017, 1 week after her 35th birthday. Although the surgeons were able to remove 97 percent of the tumor, the remaining 3 percent was rooted too deeply to reach.

True to form, Kristin rebounded from her surgery with energy and renewed purpose. Despite her prognosis, she ran a half marathon in April 2018, reported to work every day, and planned family outings.

Stanford Medical Center quickly took note of Kristin's energy and optimism and asked her to participate in a patient education video project, saying they had been looking for someone like her for nearly 2 years. She filmed the video the very next week.

Commander Driscoll served in the U.S. Coast Guard for 20 years and was

the first in her family to serve. For the majority of that time, she was stationed in California, from San Diego to Alameda, and had a clear passion for Coast Guard operations. Specifically, she focused on emergency management supporting natural disasters, oil and pollution response, and search and rescue.

She was a leader on a diverse list of operational teams that ranged from the National Contingency Plan "Special Teams" that monitored Federal Marine Environmental Response operations across the southwest border to a Command Center that conducted search and rescue efforts across 3.3 million square miles of offshore waters from California to the Panama Canal.

In reviewing the achievements of Commander Driscoll, I am struck by her unwavering dedication and poise in confronting terrific challenges. She contributed to the response to the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, led a security deployment to Guantanamo Bay, and oversaw the first-ever deployment of a U.S. Coast Guard standard boat from a foreign naval vessel in support of counter-drug smuggling operations in the Caribbean. She deployed in the wake of Hurricanes Irma and Maria as deputy incident commander to lead search and rescue and recovery efforts, took a leading role in supporting COVID-19 response efforts as planning section chief, and took the lead role as incident commander for the USS *Bonhomme Richard* fire.

Commander Driscoll's ability was well-noted throughout her life, and her record of success is etched in Coast Guard history. After graduating cum laude from Baker University in 2005, Commander Driscoll earned a master's degree in Homeland Security Leadership from the University of Connecticut. Her personal awards include an Advanced Boat Force Operations Insignia, six Coast Guard Commendation Medals, two Coast Guard Achievement Medals, two Letters of Commendation, a NOAA Corps Directors Ribbon, and various service and unit awards. She was a leader in every sense, and I take some solace in the fact that her inspiration will live on in the thousands of officers she taught at the Coast Guard's Leadership Development Center.

Today, I thank CDR Kristin Driscoll for her devotion, as well as her husband PJ, daughters Averie and Cameron, and son Nolan. Her service was an honor to us all.

#### REMEMBERING HERBERT M. FRANKLIN

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I honor Herbert M. Franklin, who passed away on November 16, 2021. He has left a meaningful and beautiful mark on the heart of our Nation's Capital.

Mr. Franklin's true affection for the history and buildings of our exceptional Capitol and Washington, DC, was put to great use through his serv-

ice as executive officer to George M. White and Alan M. Hantman, the 9th and 10th Architects of the Capitol, from 1989 until Mr. Franklin's retirement in 2001. In that capacity, he acted as chief of staff for all administrative policies and actions of the agency, which has over 2,000 employees and is essential to the preservation and maintenance of this marvelous structure and its grounds.

His appreciation for architecture, politics, and gardens showed in the thoughtful proficiency he put into the many important projects under his purview. Among his accomplishments, he served as project director for the design and construction of the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, the 1995 refinement of the Capitol Center Visitor Project, the National Garden Project, and the renovation of the U.S. Botanic Garden.

Additionally, Mr. Franklin served on the National Capital Memorial Commission. While on the commission, he worked on a special task force that also included the Commission on Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission. The group was asked to draw up a master plan for the placement of memorials in the capital city, with the challenging objective of preserving the remaining open space on the Mall for particularly significant memorials. Through his role at the Architect of the Capitol, he also served on the D.C. Zoning Commission.

A person needed only to take a tour of the Capitol with Mr. Franklin to see just how deeply he loved it, the people who work in these halls, and the processes and procedures at the core of its operation. He delighted in his work and took very seriously his charge to guard and honor our Capitol.

Susan Hawkes Wheeler, chief of staff for my Washington, DC, office, is one of the very lucky people to have benefited from one of Mr. Franklin's tours. He gave Susan her first and best tour of the Capitol, and I am so glad he did. Her visit with his warm and hospitable family was instrumental in her deciding to join my staff just a few weeks later. And she is just one of many who benefited from his experience and guidance throughout his extraordinary life and career.

Mr. Franklin's admiration for architecture and the building arts also showed in his volunteer work, as he was instrumental in the founding of the National Building Museum. In 1977, he was part of a small group that created the Committee for a National Museum of the Building Arts, in response to concerns over the fate of the historic Pension Building in Washington, DC. Mr. Franklin drafted the legislation that eventually led to Congress establishing the National Building Museum in 1980. He later served as its counsel, sat on its executive committee, and was chairman of its board, among his many contributions.

Mr. Franklin also devoted considerable time to leadership roles for many